

# BERKELEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

DATE ISSUED: March 9, 2017

GENERAL ORDER C-64

## SUBJECT: FIRST AMENDMENT ASSEMBLIES

### PURPOSE

- 1 - The purpose of this Order is to provide policy and procedural guidance to Berkeley Police Department personnel involved in the planning, response, and/or deployment of police personnel for crowd situations.

### Mission Statement

- 2 - The mission of the Berkeley Police Department in crowd situations is **to facilitate free expression, de-escalate violence, and resolve conflict peacefully** with the overall goal of ensuring public safety and protecting First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.
  - (a) Appropriate action will be determined by the Incident Commander in the field, and will be based on the behavior of the people in the crowd.
  - (b) Police action shall be reasonable, intended to prevent lawlessness or restore order, and may include responses ranging from no police action to full crowd control tactics.

### POLICY

- 3 - In the event a crowd situation is determined to be a peaceful protest or demonstration, wherein participants are exercising their rights to free speech in a lawful manner, the policy of the Berkeley Police Department shall be to facilitate the event to the extent possible.
- 4 - **The department shall make it a priority to establish lines of communication with the demonstrators both before and during the crowd situation. The department shall consider social media as one means of communication.**
- 5 - In the event that a crowd situation is unlawful, and lack of immediate police action to may lead to the escalation of criminal behavior and violence, the Berkeley Police Department will take steps to restore order.
  - (a) Steps to restore order may include monitoring with minimal police presence, a strong police presence, selective arrest of those committing crimes, or a dispersal order.
  - (b) **Prior to issuing a dispersal order, BPD shall make efforts to safely arrest those committing crimes while preserving the rights of citizens to demonstrate.**
  - (c) **Opportunities to de-escalate from crowd control to crowd management tactics should be continually evaluated by considering**

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**all available resources and deploying them flexibly.**

### Use of Force

- 6 - Employees who employ force in a crowd control situation shall do so in conformance with policy set forth in General Order U-2.
- (a) Pain compliance techniques (e.g., gum nerve, buckle nerve pressure, etc.), impact weapons, and chemical agents should not be used on persons participating in a crowd situation who are committing an unlawful act with passive resistance (e.g., sitting or lying down to block a doorway) solely to effectuate a custodial arrest.
- (1) Verbal commands to stand followed by control holds (e.g. wrist lock, twist lock, etc.) with reasonable pressure may be utilized to attempt to require an arrestee who is sitting or lying down to stand up to effectuate a custodial arrest.
- (2) If an arrestee who is sitting or lying down continues to refuse to stand up in response to verbal commands followed by pressure applied from a control hold, the officer should use drag, carry, or roll techniques to effectuate the custodial arrest.
- (3) Once an arrestee is standing in a self-supporting manner, the officer may counter an arrestee's lapse into passive resistance (e.g., attempting to fall or sit down) with control holds that would likely prevent such a movement.
- (b) Officers attempting to move a crowd or individual should not strike anyone who is unable to move back for reasons out of their control (i.e., physical disability, crowd surge, being pinned against a fixed object, etc.)
- (c) Sworn officers should employ particular applications of force (e.g., a specific baton strike, such as a "rake" or "jab") as may be directed by their chain of command, when its use is intended to accomplish a desired crowd control objective.
- (1) **Officers shall not intentionally strike a person with any baton to the head, neck, throat, kidneys, spine or groin except when the person's conduct is creating an immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death to an officer or any other person.**
- (2) **Officers on a skirmish line shall not use batons to collectively push a crowd in a particular direction prior to dispersal orders being given unless exigent circumstances exist. This requirement does not apply to officers on a skirmish line who are using force in compliance with Graham v. Conner.**

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- (d) Officers are not precluded from using authorized force, as appropriate, to address the actions of a particular person(s).
  - (e) **Less-lethal munitions shall only be fired at a specific target and officers shall be mindful of the increased risk of hitting an unintended target due to unexpected movement of members of the crowd. Officers may never use less-lethal munitions indiscriminately against a crowd or group of people.**
- 7 - **Personnel deployments during demonstrations should include clear and specific objectives.**
  - 8 - In squad or team movement, the type and scope of force used shall be at the discretion of the Incident Commander, Field Commander, Squad or Team Leader.
  - 9 - Less-than-lethal munitions, chemical agents (excluding OC spray), and/or smoke shall only be deployed in crowd situations as outlined in General Order U-2. **For planned events, inventories shall be conducted before and at the conclusion of the incident. Outside agency inventories shall also be tracked.**
  - 10 - **The Field Commander shall determine the type and quantity of chemical agents to be used. After use of chemical agent, the Field Commander shall re-evaluate the scene to determine if additional chemical agents are needed.**

### Use of Vehicles

- 11 - **BPD shall enhance mobility and flexibility by using police vehicles such as trained bicycle officers and motorcycle officers, in addition to foot patrols, to maintain peaceful crowd management. Parking Enforcement Officers will only be used for traffic control purposes.**
- 12 - Specialized police vehicles (e.g., police motorcycles, off-road motorcycles, parking enforcement vehicles, mobile command vehicles, etc.) may be used in crowd situations at the discretion of the Incident Commander.
  - (a) Specialized police vehicles shall not be used to contact demonstrators for the purpose of physically pushing people back or forcibly dispersing them from an area.
  - (b) Specialized police vehicles may be in a MFF line with other marked vehicles as a visual deterrent.

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### DEFINITIONS

- 13 - Control Hold: Any Department approved hold, designed to allow an officer to control the movement of a subject (e.g., twist lock, rear wrist lock, finger lock, etc.).
- 14 - Counter Demonstration: An assembly of persons in conflict with a different demonstration at the same location.
- 15 - Crowd Control: **Law enforcement response to a pre-planned event or spontaneous event, activity or occurrence that has become unlawful or violent and may require arrests and/or the dispersal of the crowd. These strategies include but are not limited to skirmish lines, mobile field force techniques, targeted and mass arrests and the use of force generally.**
- 16 - Crowd Management: **Strategies and tactics employed before, during and after a gathering for the purpose of maintaining the event's lawful activities. These strategies include, but are not limited to: communication with leaders before and during the event, police presence and event participation, blocking traffic to facilitate a march, and bicycle officers monitoring the crowd.**
- 17 - Demonstration: A public assembly of persons to exhibit thoughts, ideas, or opinion.
- 18 - Incident Commander: A sworn officer, usually a lieutenant or captain, responsible for all personnel assigned to an event.
  - (a) During the initial stages of a spontaneous event, the Incident Commander will be the highest ranking or senior officer available to take charge, until relieved of responsibilities by a higher ranking officer.
- 19 - Mobile Field Force (MFF): A statewide tactical concept that utilizes groups of trained officers with standard marked police vehicles and equipment, who have the capability to respond to crowd events that are highly mobile or that break up and quickly reform in other locations.
- 20 - Non-Permitted Event: Any demonstration, whether spontaneous or planned, wherein organizers have not obtained permits or licenses that are lawfully required under the circumstances.
- 21 - Operations Commander: A sworn officer, usually a lieutenant or sergeant, responsible for the movement and actions of a platoon, squad, or other identified group of officers at the scene of an event.
- 22 - Pain Compliance Technique: Any technique designed to inflict pain for the purpose of motivating a person to comply with verbal commands (e.g., buckle

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- nerve, gum nerve, sternum rub).
- 23 - Passive Resistance: When an individual does not follow the lawful verbal commands of a police officer, but does not physically resist in any way (i.e., a person who goes completely limp, sits down and refuses to stand or walk, or who may stand with arms at their sides without attempting to strike at or physically resist officers.)
- (a) Persons who lock arms, use lockdown devices, or physically resist officers in any other way are not considered “passive”.
- 24 - Permitted Event: Any demonstration or event wherein organizers have obtained all applicable permits or licenses.
- 25 - Platoon: Any group of officers, usually 36 or more in number, organized into 3 or more squads. Each platoon will have a commander, usually a lieutenant, who is responsible for the actions of the platoon in the field.
- 26 - Protected First Amendment Activity: Various forms of expression including, but not limited to, speech, assembly, marching, holding signs, street theater, distribution of literature, or displaying banners.
- (a) Freedom of speech and assembly are rights protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, and Article 1 Sections 2 & 3 of the California Constitution subject to reasonable time, place and manner regulations, such as, compliance with lawful permit requirements and traffic regulations (ref. paragraph 34 of this Order).
- 27 - Riot: Any group of two or more people, acting together, who use force, violence, or the threat of force or violence, to disturb the public peace. (ref. Penal Code §405)
- 28 - Riot Gear: Police equipment visible to the public and generally associated with crowd control, such as, helmets, batons, flex-cuffs, special uniforms, specialized vehicles, etc.
- 29 - Spontaneous Event: Any unplanned event that develops, usually as a result of some catalyst, such as sporting events, parties, concerts, court rulings, festivals, major political events, major news events, or any combination thereof.
- 30 - Squad: A group of sworn officers, usually 12 in number, with an identified squad leader responsible for the actions of the squad.
- 31 - Squad Leader: A sworn officer, usually a sergeant, responsible for the movement and actions of a squad.
- 32 - Team: A group of four sworn officers within a squad, inclusive of an identified

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leader responsible for the actions of the team.

- 33 - Team Leader: A sworn officer, sometimes a sergeant, responsible for the movement and actions of a team of officers within a squad.
- 34 - Time, Place, or Manner Restrictions: Reasonable restrictions on protected activity imposed by law (e.g., an applicable permit) intended to serve a specific governmental interest (e.g., public safety), with regard to the time, location, or manner in which protected activity is to be conducted.
- 35 - Unlawful assembly: Two or more persons, assembled together to commit an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner. (ref. PC §407)
  - (a) The prohibition in PC §407 against persons in an assembly doing a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner is limited only to situations where the conduct poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence. (ref. *In re Brown* (1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612, 623)

### PROCEDURE

#### Planned Events

- 36 - At such time as a special event or crowd situation comes to the attention of police department personnel, the Patrol Division Captain or Patrol Watch Commander shall be notified, and forwarded all information regarding the event.
- 37 - The Incident Command System (**ICS**) shall be used for managing all crowd situations. **ICS** should include the appointment of an Incident Commander, and be structured to sufficiently distribute responsibilities allowing for all necessary tasks to be accomplished with a manageable span of control.
- 38 - The Incident Commander shall, whenever possible, establish a liaison with the group or groups involved, and other potential stakeholders.
  - (a) Stakeholders may include event organizers, business owners or their employees, or private residents that may be affected by an event.
    - (1) Stakeholder involvement is critical to the overall success of managing any crowd event, but may be especially helpful during planned demonstrations where civil disobedience is expected.
    - (2) If a leader or cooperative event organizer is not identified, the Incident Commander shall ensure that attempts to communicate with the group and establish a liaison will continue to the extent reasonable.

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- 39 - Once assigned to a preplanned event, the Incident Commander shall make an initial assessment of the personnel needed to appropriately manage the event based on the information available at the time.
- (a) Initial assessment may include on-duty personnel in the Patrol Division and other divisions within the department.
  - (b) If available on-duty personnel will not be sufficient to manage an event, consideration should be given to calling in off duty personnel and requesting mutual aid resources from surrounding police agencies. (ref. paragraphs 67-71 of this Order)
- 40 - Once sufficient details of the event are known to accurately estimate the scope of response, and required personnel are identified, the Incident Commander shall work with Division Commanders to secure their participation.
- 41 - Once all personnel required to work the event are identified and committed to an event, the Incident Commander shall ensure a written Operations Plan is completed, time and circumstances permitting.
- (a) An Operations Plan shall contain sufficient detail to allow an uninvolved party who reads it to understand the nature of the event, department policy involved, planned response, and the department resources dedicated to it. (ref. General Order P-23)
  - (b) The Operations Plan shall include specific guidelines and priorities to consider when making deployment decisions and shall reflect the department's commitment to crowd management.**
  - (c) Upon approval by the Patrol Captain and signed by the Chief of Police, the original Operations Plan shall be routed to the Bureau of Internal Controls in the Office of the Chief, and copies distributed to all appropriate personnel.

### Spontaneous Events

- 42 - Sworn officers shall respond to a reported spontaneous crowd situation to assess immediate hazards to public safety.
- 43 - The ranking sworn officer, or senior officer, shall assume the role and responsibilities of Incident Commander, and take the following immediate actions:
- (a) Broadcast the type of event, if known, and estimated number of participants.
  - (b) Report known or imminent public safety hazards.

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- (c) Request sufficient on-duty personnel resources to address life-threatening public safety emergencies.
- 44 - The on-duty Patrol Division Watch Commander, or if absent or unavailable, the senior Patrol Division Sergeant, shall respond to the event scene and take the following actions:
- (a) Assume the role and responsibilities of Incident Commander.
  - (b) Assess the potential risks to public safety.
  - (c) Assess whether or not a static event has the potential to go mobile, either on foot in the form of a march, or in vehicles.
  - (d) Assess the number of officers and type of equipment required to maintain order and their manner of response.
  - (e) Assess the potential need for outside resources:
    - (1) On-duty personnel from other police agencies.
    - (2) Fire Department personnel and resources.
    - (3) Media relations personnel.
  - (f) Identify and broadcast the location of the Incident Command Post, operational staging areas, and routes to and from.
- 45 - The Incident Commander should consider the following factors when making decisions regarding the police response:
- (a) The number of people involved in the event and their behavior.
  - (b) The level of vehicular traffic.
  - (c) The level of disruption to those not involved in, but impacted by the event.
  - (d) The overall level of risk to both participants and the general public who may be inadvertently caught up in the event.
  - (e) The personnel and equipment available for the task.
- 46 - The Incident Commander may use on-duty personnel from other Divisions or units to assist in the police response to a spontaneous event.
- 47 - The Incident Commander shall direct necessary on-duty personnel to a static event and make response assignments as required, which may include, but are not limited to:

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- (a) Assign personnel to monitor the event only.
  - (b) Use personnel to maintain order at the event and/or divert uninvolved, **affected** traffic away from the area.
- 48 - If the event is mobile, the Incident Commander should consider response actions appropriate to manage or control the behavior and activities of the crowd, options including, but not limited to:
- (a) Let the group proceed with no police presence.
  - (b) Assign officers to facilitate the mobile event by providing traffic control.
  - (c) Attempt to direct the path of the mobile event by denying access to certain roadways.
  - (d) Allow the mobile event to proceed, but deny access to certain locations that would create a public safety hazard, such as, roadways to bridge approaches and roadways in busy commercial districts.
  - (e) Declare the event an unlawful assembly if circumstances qualify, and allow the group to disperse, make arrests, or use force to disperse the group for the purpose of restoring public order.
- 49 - There is no required order of response; the Incident Commander shall be responsible for continually **assessing** the event and adjusting the response strategies and tactics accordingly. **Opportunities to de-escalate from crowd control to crowd management tactics should be continually evaluated by considering all available resources and deploying them flexibly.**
- 50 - The Incident Commander shall remain responsible for the police response to a planned or spontaneous crowd event until relieved by a higher ranking officer, or the position is relinquished **to** another officer who officially assumes the responsibility.
- (a) Any change of command shall be broadcast on the radio frequency used to manage the police response.

### General Event Procedures

- 51 - Employees dispatched or pre-assigned to a crowd situation shall be in a department-approved uniform appropriate for their assignment.
- (a) Employees shall ensure their name and badge number are visible upon their uniform, and badge number is visible on their helmet, if worn.
- 52 - Officers dispatched or pre-assigned to a crowd situation shall have immediately available relevant department-issued safety equipment, (i.e., helmet, chemical

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- agent mask, etc.).
- 53 - Specialized weapons and equipment (i.e., patrol rifles, less-than-lethal munition launchers, chemical agent masks, etc.) shall be deployed at the discretion of the Incident Commander. **The Incident Commander shall be responsible for assuring that there is an inventory of less-lethal munitions, CS gas, and/or smoke prior to deployment, including any outside agencies assisting BPD. Absent exigent circumstances, such less-lethal munitions, CS gas and smoke shall not be deployed prior to determination of an accurate inventory.**
- 54 - The Incident Commander shall ensure personnel receive an operational briefing, whether in person or via radio, prior to their deployment.
- (a) Information communicated in an operational briefing shall include, at minimum:
- (1) The nature of the event.
  - (2) The mission and operational goal(s) of the department.
  - (3) The chain of command managing the event.
  - (4) The individual's assignment and any special equipment he/she may require to accomplish it.
  - (5) When possible, the identity and appearance of all undercover personnel involved in the police response.
    - (i) Undercover personnel should be present at operational briefings for planned events.
- 55 - Undercover personnel shall adhere to laws and policies governing information gathering by law enforcement.
- 56 - Verbal requests or commands should be used before and when advancing on a crowd.
- (a) Commands should be simple and stated clearly, giving members of the crowd an opportunity to comply before force is used. (Examples: "Step back!" or "Move onto the sidewalk!")
- 57 - **Employees in a crowd situation shall conduct themselves in a professional and courteous manner, answering questions when appropriate.**
- 58 - When practical, as part of an implemented crowd control plan, police personnel should attempt to identify and separate from the crowd individuals who are violating the law.

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- (a) Efforts to take an offender into custody in a crowd situation should strive to minimize the risk to uninvolved persons, to the extent reasonably possible.
- 59 - In conformance with procedures set forth in General Order V-10, visual recording devices should be used to document the activities of police personnel and the people involved in a crowd situation.
- (a) Activities that should be documented via visual recording device include, but are not limited to:
    - (1) Criminal activity (misdemeanor or felony);
    - (2) Violation of a Permit condition, City Ordinance, or traffic violation.
    - (3) Use of force by officers.
    - (4) Arrests by officers.
    - (5) Any person who, by words or action, is inciting violence.
    - (6) Dispersal orders issued by police.
- 60 - Employees shall adhere to information release and media liaison protocols set forth in General Orders R-23 and P-29, respectively.
- (a) The Incident Commander shall ensure legitimate “credentialed” members of the media are provided access to areas available to them by law.
  - (b) A person who claims to be a member of the media, but who does not possess a bona fide media credential, has no special privilege and shall be treated like any other citizen with regard to event area access.

### Dispersal Orders

- 61 - The Incident Commander at any crowd situation shall make the determination as to when or if a crowd, whose behavior poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence, will be declared an unlawful assembly.
- 62 - Unless otherwise directed or required, the following dispersal order text shall be used by Berkeley Police Department personnel in crowd control situations:
- (a) “I am (*rank*) (*name*) with the Berkeley Police Department. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly, and in the name of the people of the State of California, command all those assembled at (*location*) to leave the area immediately. If you do not leave, you are in violation of section 409 of the California Penal Code, and may be arrested or subject to other police action. Other police action may include the use of less lethal **projectiles, baton strikes, or use of tear gas**, which may pose a risk of

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serious injury. The following routes of dispersal are available: (*state options available*) You have (*state time expectation*) to leave the area.”

- 63 - Except when exigent circumstances exist and doing so would place officers or the public at risk, a dispersal order shall be issued prior to forcibly dispersing a crowd.
- 64 - The Incident Commander, or his/her designee, shall issue a dispersal order:
- (a) As close to the crowd as practical;
  - (b) In a manner clearly audible to persons in the crowd;
    - (1) Use sound amplification systems when necessary;
    - (2) When practical, shall record the dispersal order to establish that the orders were audible to the crowd.**
    - (3) When practical, employ officers stationed around the perimeter of the crowd to ensure the dispersal order is clearly audible.
  - (c) In more than one language **if possible**, depending on the needs of the crowd.

**Additional dispersal orders may be given** following a reasonable period of time to allow for crowd dispersal. **(Ongoing dispersal orders should be avoided.)**

- 65 - **If after a dispersal order is given, a crowd is discovered in a different location, the new location should be evaluated to determine if it is an ongoing unlawful assembly.**

### Mass Arrests

- 66 - When considering the arrest of multiple people at a crowd control event, the Incident Commander should evaluate preparedness of the following operational elements:
- (a) Resource Availability: Sufficient personnel should be available to maintain order, accomplish intended arrests and subsequent processing, and maintain control of the arrestees through a booking process, if necessary.
  - (b) In-Field Arrest Processing: Equipment and logistics should be available to facilitate in-field processing of mass arrests.
  - (c) Transportation: In the event arrestees are not released in-field on citation, vehicles should be available to facilitate necessary transportation to a custodial facility.

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- (d) Booking/Jail Capacity: The custodial facility to which arrestees are transported should have the capacity to receive and maintain custody of persons not released on citation.
- (e) Documentation: Arresting personnel must ensure arrestees are identified and photographed, arrests are effectively documented, and associated paperwork is properly directed for administrative processing.

### Mutual Aid

- 67 - An official request for mutual aid resources shall adhere to procedures set forth in General Order M-2.
  - (a) Emergency requests for immediate assistance may be made directly to local agencies.
- 68 - The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall contact the liaison from the Alameda County Sheriff's Department to coordinate a plan for mutual aid resources and response.
  - (a) This plan should include the number of officers potentially needed, any special equipment requested, and an expected response time if called out.
  - (b) Absent exigent circumstances, responding mutual aid personnel shall be briefed prior to deployment and should be given clear and specific objectives.**
- 69 - In preparation for mutual aid forces, the Incident Commander shall ensure that liaison officers from BPD are assigned to work with the outside agency to assist with response routes into the staging area, parking vehicles, checking in with the staging area supervisor, communications, and response to event location.
- 70 - MFF organization should be employed when integrating mutual aid personnel into local crowd event response, or when responding to another jurisdiction as a mutual aid unit.
  - (a) Personnel should be formed into squads or teams that are easily integrated into squads and platoons.
- 71 - When responding to another jurisdiction as a mutual aid unit, personnel will have with them enough vehicles and equipment to allow the deployed team or squad to patrol a designated area, use less-than-lethal munitions or authorized chemical agents, if necessary, and have enough food and water to last for a reasonable operational period until relieved.

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### Post-Event

- 72 - At the conclusion of an event the Incident Commander shall ensure that an After Action Report is prepared **within 72 hours**.
- (a) An After Action Report shall document arrests, injuries, property damage, personnel costs, **inventories of less lethal munitions, CS gas and smoke** and **an overall** critique of the police preparation and response.
  - (b) An After Action Report should include information in sufficient detail to help others prepare for the event if it, or a similar event, should occur in the future.

### Training

- 73 - When possible, training in crowd management and crowd control shall be incorporated into general departmental in-service training.
- 74 - When possible prior to a major pre-planned event, update training should be provided to all assigned officers.

References: *In re Brown* (1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612, 623  
Penal Code §§405, 407, 409 and 830.10  
General Orders C-1, C-10, M-2, P-23, P-29, R-23, U-2, V-10 and X-1  
Police Regulations 225, 226, 249 and 250